

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
COLUMBUS DIVISION**

**FELICIA CHRISTIAN, Individually
And as Administratrix of the Estate of
JALIN TERRELL LAWSON; and
JULLIA ALEXANDRA MORRIS,
Individually,**

Plaintiffs,

VS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.

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CASE NO. CV-4:22-CV-00062-CDL

STIPULATED SHARING AND NON-SHARING PROTECTIVE ORDER

In order to preserve and maintain the confidentiality of certain confidential, commercial and/or proprietary documents and information produced or to be produced by FORD MOTOR COMPANY (“Ford”) in this action, it is ordered that:

1. Documents or information to be produced or provided by Ford or any party in this litigation that contain confidential, commercially sensitive, private personal information and/or proprietary information may be designated as confidential by marking or placing the applicable notice “Subject to Non-Sharing Protective Order,” “Subject to Protective Order,” or “Confidential,” or substantially similar language on media containing the documents, on the document itself, or on a copy of the document, in such a way that it does not obscure the text or other content of the document.

2. As used in this Order, the terms “documents” or “information” mean all written material, electronic data, videotapes and all other tangible items, produced in whatever format (e.g., hard copy, electronic, digital, etc.) and on whatever media (e.g., hard copy, videotape, computer diskette, CD-ROM, DVD, by secure electronic transmission, hard drive or otherwise).

3. Documents or information designated as “Subject to Non-Sharing Protective Order,” “Subject to Protective Order,” or “Confidential” or substantially similar language in accordance with the provisions of this Order (“Protected Documents” or “Protected Information”) shall only be used, shown or disclosed as provided in this Order. However, nothing in this Order shall limit a party’s use or disclosure of his or her own information designated as a Protected Document or Protected Information.

4. If a receiving party disagrees with the “Protected” designation of any document or information, the party will notify the producing party in a written letter and identify the challenged document(s) with specificity, including Bates-number(s) where available, and the specific grounds for the objection to the designation. If the parties are unable to resolve the issue of confidentiality regarding the challenged document(s), Ford will thereafter timely apply to the Court, within 20 days or a time period mutually agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court, to set a hearing for the purpose of establishing that the challenged document(s) or information is/are confidential. Protected Documents will continue to be treated as such pending determination by the Court as to the confidential status. If no motion or request to set a hearing is filed by Ford within 20 days or a time period mutually agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court, the documents in dispute will no longer be deemed “Protected.”

5. Protected Documents and any copies thereof shall be maintained confidential by the persons authorized to receive the documents pursuant to paragraph 6 and shall be used only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation, subject to the limitations set forth herein.

6. Protected Documents shall be disclosed only to “Qualified Persons.” Qualified Persons are limited to:

- a. Counsel of Record for the parties, and the parties;
- b. Paralegals and staff employed by Counsel of Record and involved in the preparation and trial of this action;
- c. A vendor hired by a party to host data and maintain a database of electronic data or perform other work related to the collection, review or production of documents in the case;
- d. Experts and non-attorney consultants retained by the parties for the preparation and/or trial of this case, provided that no disclosure shall be made to any expert or consultant who is employed by a competitor of Ford;
- e. The Court, the Court's staff, witnesses, and the jury in this case; and
- f. With respect to documents designated as "Sharing" or "Subject to Protective Order," attorneys representing Plaintiff(s) and the experts and non-attorney consultants retained by such attorneys, in other cases pending against Ford involving 2001-2005 Ford Explorer Sport Trac vehicles involving the same allegations asserted in this case, provided no disclosure shall be made to any expert or consultant who is employed by a competitor of Ford.

7. The receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure the individuals described in paragraphs 6(b), 6(c), 6(d) and 6(f) above are Qualified Persons.

8. Before receiving access to any Protected Document or the information contained therein, each person described in paragraphs 6(b), 6(c), 6(d) and 6(f) above shall execute a "Written Assurance" in the form contained in Exhibit A, attached hereto. The receiving party shall retain each such executed Written Assurance and shall keep a list identifying (a) all persons described in

paragraphs 6(b), 6(c), 6(d) and 6(f) above to whom Protected Documents have been disclosed, and (b) all Protected Documents disclosed to such persons. Each such executed Written Assurance and list shall be submitted to counsel for Ford at the termination of this litigation or upon Order of the Court requiring production, whichever comes first. However, for consulting experts who were not designated as testifying experts, the receiving party may redact the name, address, and signature of the consultant before disclosing the executed Exhibit A and document list for that person. To the extent the “Qualified Persons” described in paragraph 6(d) and 6(f) above include privileged non-testifying expert consultants, the receiving party shall retain each such executed Exhibit A and shall keep a list identifying (a) all such non-testifying expert consultants described in paragraphs 6(d) and 6(f) above to whom Protected Documents have been disclosed, and (b) all Protected Documents disclosed to such persons. In the event that Ford (or the producing party) seeks to compel the production of each unredacted and executed Exhibit A for good cause, the receiving party shall submit each unredacted and executed Exhibit A and list to the Court for *in camera* inspection. Persons described in paragraph 6(b) shall be covered under the signature of Counsel of Record.

9. As the Protected Documents may only be distributed to Qualified Persons, Qualified Persons may not post Protected Documents on any website or internet accessible document repository, excepting a vendor hosted review platform for the sole purpose of reviewing the information for the subject case and not for any other purpose, and shall not under any circumstance sell, offer for sale, advertise, or publicize either the Protected Documents and the Confidential information contained therein or the fact that such persons have obtained Ford’s (or the producing party’s) Protected Documents and confidential information.

10. To the extent that Protected Documents or information obtained therefrom are used in the taking of depositions (including exhibits) or other pretrial testimony and/or used as exhibits at trial, such documents or information shall remain subject to the provisions of this Order, along with the transcript pages of the deposition testimony and/or trial testimony dealing with, referring to or referencing the Protected Documents or information. Designation of the portion of the transcript (including exhibits) which contains references to Protected Documents or information shall be made (i) by a statement to such effect on the record during the proceeding in which the testimony is received, or (ii) by written notice served on counsel of record in this Litigation within thirty (30) business days after the receipt of the draft or final transcript (whichever is received earlier) of such proceeding (as used herein, the term “draft transcript” does not include an ASCII or rough transcript). However, before such thirty (30) day period expires, all testimony, exhibits and transcripts of depositions or other testimony shall be treated as Protected Documents. All portions of transcripts not designed as Confidential within the time frame provided herein shall be deemed not confidential.

11. If any party disagrees with the designation of all or part of a deposition transcript designated as “Protected” pursuant to Paragraph 10 above, such party must notify the designating party in a written letter and identify the testimony (by line and page designation) and the specific grounds for the objection to the designation. If the parties are unable to resolve the issue of confidentiality regarding the challenged deposition testimony, the designating party will thereafter timely apply to the Court, within 20 days or a time period mutually agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court, to set a hearing for the purpose of establishing that the challenged deposition testimony is confidential. The designated deposition testimony at issue, and any related exhibits, will continue to be treated as a Protected Document, in accord with its respective designation,

pending determination by the Court as to the confidential status. If no motion or request to set a hearing is filed by the designating party within 20 days or a time period mutually agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Court, the deposition testimony in dispute will no longer be deemed “Protected.”

12. All documents that are filed with the Court that contain any portion of any Protected Document or information taken from any Protected Document shall be filed under seal by following the protocols for sealed filings in this Court. The parties agree that there is good cause and there exist compelling reasons to seal the requested information. However, if a party believes that documents designated as Protected Documents cannot or should not be sealed, pursuant to the protocols and rules in this Court, then the party wishing to file the materials shall particularly identify the documents or information that it wishes to file to the producing party, in writing. The parties will then meet and confer, in a good faith effort to resolve the dispute. Failing agreement, the party wishing to file the materials must request a ruling from the Court on whether the Protected Documents in question must be submitted under seal. The producing party shall have the burden of justifying that the materials must be submitted under seal. Absent written permission from the producing party or a court Order denying a motion to seal, a receiving party may not file in the public record any Protected Documents.

13. To the extent Ford (or the producing party) is requested to produce documents it has determined should not be subject to the sharing provision of this protective order in paragraph 6(f), Ford (or the producing party) will designate such documents as “Non-Sharing.” Documents designated as “Non-Sharing” shall not be shared under paragraph 6(f).

14. With respect to Protected Documents designated as “Non-Sharing,” within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the conclusion of this case, counsel for the parties who

received Protected Documents, including any documents that any such party disclosed to any person described in paragraph 6(b) or (c) above, shall either (a) return to Ford (or the producing party) the Protected Documents; or (b) securely destroy the Protected Documents and certify such destruction to Ford (or the producing party) within one hundred and fifty (150) days after the conclusion of this case.

15. With respect to documents designated as “Sharing” or “Subject to Protective Order,” Counsel for the parties shall not be required to return the Protected Documents to Ford after the conclusion of this case and may retain the documents pursuant to the terms of this Order.

16. Submission to regulatory agency or governmental entity:

- a. This protective order shall not be construed to prohibit Ford’s disclosure or production of safety-related information to a regulatory agency or governmental entity with an interest in the safety-related information. Material subject to this protective order may only be disclosed to a regulatory agency or governmental entity with an interest in the safety-related information by Ford, and such disclosure shall be made pursuant to 49 CFR 512 or similar applicable rules.
- b. If other parties to this protective order have a reasonable belief that certain documents are safety-related and need to be disclosed to a regulatory agency or governmental entity, they are not prohibited from advising the regulatory agency or governmental entity that they believe such documents were produced in this case, however, any disclosure of such documents shall adhere to the procedure described in Paragraph 16(a).

17. Inadvertent or unintentional production of documents or information containing confidential information that should have been designated as Protected Document(s) shall not be deemed a waiver in whole or in part of the party's claims of confidentiality.

18. The parties may disclose and produce responsive documents to each other in this litigation, and seek to do so without risking waiver of any attorney-client privilege, work product or other applicable privilege or protection. As such, the parties will adhere to the following procedures with regard to the production of privileged or protected material, should that occur:

- a. The production of documents (including both paper documents and electronically stored information or “ESI”) subject to protection by the attorney-client and/or work product doctrine or by another legal privilege protecting information from discovery, shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or other protection, provided that the producing party notifies the receiving party, in writing, of the production after its discovery of the same.
- b. If the producing party notifies the receiving party after discovery that privileged materials (hereinafter referred to as the “Identified Materials”) have been produced, the Identified Materials and all copies of those materials shall be returned to the producing party or destroyed or deleted, on request of the producing party. The producing party will provide a privilege log containing the information upon request or if required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and applicable case law to the receiving party at the time the producing party provides the receiving party notice of the Identified Materials. If the receiving party has any notes or other work product reflecting the contents of the Identified Materials, the receiving

party will not review or use those materials unless a court later designates the Identified Materials as not privileged or protected.

- c. The Identified Materials shall be deleted from any systems used to house the documents, including document review databases, e-rooms and any other location that stores the documents. The receiving party may make no use of the Identified Materials during any aspect of this matter or any other matter, including in depositions or at trial, unless the documents have been designated by a court as not privileged or protected.
- d. The contents of the Identified Materials shall not be disclosed to anyone who was not already aware of the contents of them before the notice was made. The receiving party must take reasonable steps to retrieve the Identified Materials if the receiving party disclosed the Identified Materials before being notified.
- e. If any receiving party is in receipt of a document from a producing party which the receiving party has reason to believe is privileged, the receiving party shall in good faith take reasonable steps to promptly notify the producing party of the production of that document so that the producing party may make a determination of whether it wishes to have the documents returned or destroyed pursuant to this Stipulation and Order.
- f. The party returning the Identified Materials may move the Court for an order compelling production of some or all of the Identified Material returned or destroyed, but the basis for such motion may not be based on the fact or circumstances of the production.

- g. The disclosure of Identified Materials in this action is not a waiver of the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine or any other asserted privilege in any other federal or state proceeding, pursuant to Rule 502(d) of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

19. No provision of this stipulated order shall constitute a concession by any party that any documents are subject to protection by the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine or any other potentially applicable privilege or doctrine. No provision of this stipulated order is intended to waive or limit in any way either party's right to contest any privilege claims that may be asserted with respect to any of the documents produced except to the extent set forth herein.

20. In the event that a party produces a document without a confidentiality designation as permitted by this Order, the following procedures shall apply:

- a. The producing party shall, within fourteen (14) days of the discovery of the disclosure, notify the other party in writing. The party receiving such notice shall promptly destroy the document, including any copies it has, or return the document on request of the producing party. Within ten (10) days after such document is returned or its destruction certified, the producing party will produce a new version of any such document that was returned or destroyed, which will contain the appropriate confidentiality designation.
- b. If the receiving party disputes the producing party's claim of confidentiality, that party may move the Court to challenge the confidential designation in accordance with Paragraph 4 of this Order. If the receiving party elects to file such a motion, the receiving party may retain possession of the document, but shall treat it in accordance with the terms of the

Protective Order pending resolution of the motion. If the receiving party's motion is denied, the parties shall promptly comply with Paragraph 18(a) of this Order.

- c. The production of such document does not constitute a waiver of any claim of confidentiality as set forth in this order or any other matter in any other jurisdiction, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

21. Complete copies of documents authored by an employee of Ford in the ordinary course of business, without handwriting or marginalia, and produced by Ford in accordance with this Order shall be admissible into evidence without further authentication as true and correct copies of the originals, but objections to admissibility on other grounds are not hereby precluded.

22. This Protective Order may not be waived, modified, abandoned or terminated, in whole or part, except by an instrument in writing signed by the parties. If any provision of this Protective Order shall be held invalid for any reason whatsoever, the remaining provisions shall not be affected thereby.

23. After termination of this litigation, the provisions of this Order shall continue to be binding. This Court retains and shall have jurisdiction over the parties and recipients of the Protected Documents for enforcement of the provisions of this Order following termination of this litigation.

24. This Protective Order shall be binding upon the parties hereto, upon their attorneys, and upon the parties' and their attorneys' successors, executors, personal representatives, administrators, heirs, legal representatives, assigns, subsidiaries, divisions, employees, agents, independent contractors, or other persons or organizations over which they have control.

25. The Court finds that good cause exists for the entry of this Protective Order with the following condition. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing Order, the Court finds that the Protective Order shall not apply to exclude evidence from public disclosure when that evidence is relied upon in support of or opposition to any motion or during any hearing or trial. If a party seeks to rely upon any evidence covered by this Protective Order in support of or in opposition to any motion or during any hearing or trial, that party shall notify the opposing party at least 14 days prior to filing the motion and/or 14 days prior to the hearing or trial. The opposing party shall have 7 days to respond objecting to the public disclosure of the information, and the opposing party shall also file a motion to allow the materials to be filed under seal, which shall state a compelling reason in support of that motion. The Court will closely scrutinize any such requests at that time, with the presumption that any evidence relied upon in a filed motion or in opposition to any such motion or to be used in a hearing or trial shall be public record. Accordingly, when materials are to be used in the foregoing manner, a party will not be allowed to file the materials under seal just because they are covered by this discovery Protective Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED, this 15th day of February, 2023.

s/Clay D. Land

CLAY D. LAND

U.S. DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA